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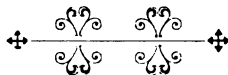
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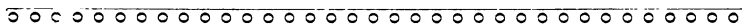
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JAMAICA



AT THE

World's Exposition.



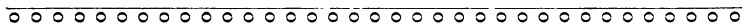
CATALOGUE

—OF—

Articles * forwarded * from * the * Island * of * Jamaica

AND ON EXHIBITION AT THE

Jamaica Court, Main Building.



PREPARED BY

D. MORRIS, M. A., F. L. S.

COMMISSIONER FOR JAMAICA,

—AT THE—

WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

NEW ORLEANS:

J. S. RIVERS, STATIONER AND PRINTER,
74 CAMP STREET,
1885.

JAMAICA COURT

AT THE

WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY

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Governor of Jamaica:

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COMMISSIONERS.

D. MORRIS, M. A., F. L. S., Commissioner for Jamaica at the World's Exposition.

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean Medical Department University of Louisiana, Honorary Local Commissioner.

Feb. 1912
25895

JAMAICA.

NOTE.—No article enumerated in this catalogue is for sale until after the close of the Exposition. Persons desirous of purchasing any special exhibit or class of exhibits then, should leave their orders with the attendant in charge.

Jamaica is the largest and most valuable of the West India Islands belonging to Great Britain, and it has been termed “one of the brightest jewels in the British crown.” Its greatest length is 144 miles, its greatest breadth 49 miles, and it contains 4,200 square miles.

As regards New Orleans, Jamaica is the nearest (1,000 miles) of all the British West India Islands, and Kingston, the capital (40,000 inhabitants), is within four days’ sail of the southern states of America.

The value of the exports is \$7,750,000; of the imports, \$6,610,000; and the annual revenue is \$1,725,000. The chief exports in order of importance, with their annual value, are as follows: Sugar, \$1,260,000; rum, \$1,130,000; tropical fruits, \$1,370,000; coffee, \$803,500; pimento, \$564,000; dyewoods, \$500,000; ginger, \$90,000; cacao, \$50,000; beeswax and honey, \$30,000; and lancewood spars, \$25,000. As regards distribution of trade, the produce of the island shipped in 1884 was as follows: United Kingdom, 46.3 per cent; Dominion of Canada, 14.7 per cent; United States of America, 32 per cent; all other countries, 7 per cent.

The surface of the island is greatly diversified, and hence it affords means for the cultivation of most economic tropical plants from sea-level to an elevation of 7,000 feet. Cattle and horse raising are important industries on the northern slopes of the island where the nutritious Guinea grass affords excellent pasture all the year round.

The climate of Jamaica is superior to that of any of the West India Islands, and in the hills, especially, at moderate elevation, it is recommended as eminently suitable to northern people obliged to seek a mild health resort during the winter months.

The population of Jamaica, by last census, was 580,000, being an increase of 73,650 during the previous ten years. Of these there are: whites, 14,432; colored, 109,946; black, 444,186; the remainder being Coolies and Chinese.

The government is administered by a governor, appointed by the British crown, assisted by a legislative council composed of nominated and elected members, the latter having a majority.

Fuller information respecting Jamaica may be obtained from a pamphlet entitled “Jamaica at the World’s Exposition,” prepared by the

governors of the Institute of Jamaica, which may be obtained free of cost at the Jamaica Court, Post H, 15 Main Building. The "Hand-book of Jamaica," an octavo volume of 500 pages, published annually, under the auspices of the government, is a most complete repository of everything connected with the island. The volume for 1884-85, published by Edward Stanford, 53 Charing Cross, London, may be obtained in New Orleans. Price \$2.

I.—SUGAR.

The export of sugar from Jamaica in 1883 was 30,784 tons, of the value of \$1,260,000. This, combined with rum, renders the produce of the sugar cane the staple industry of the island. The general depression in the price of sugar is felt in Jamaica as in all sugar-producing countries. Owing to the sugar crop being reaped chiefly in the earlier months of the year, the samples sent to the New Orleans Exposition (in November) are few in number but fairly represent the best qualities of sugars produced in Jamaica:

1. Vacuum pan sugar, white, Albion Estate, Major Carson.
2. Vacuum pan, No. 2, Albion Estate, Major Carson.
3. Vacuum pan sugar, straw, Ewing's Caymanas, J. Crum-Ewing.
4. Vacuum pan sugar, yellow, Ewing's Caymanas, J. Crum-Ewing.
5. Vacuum pan sugar, white, Bushy Park, Louis Verley.
6. Vacuum pan sugar, yellow, Bushy Park, Louis Verley.
7. Centrifugal sugar, straw, Mona Estate, Louis Verley.
8. Muscovado sugar, yellow, Whitney Estate, E. C. Elliott.
9. Muscovado sugar, yellow, Greenock Estate, J. Weir Anderson.

II.—RUM.

Jamaica rum is exported to the extent of 2,008,565 gallons, of the value of \$1,130,000. This staple industry occupies so prominent a position and is so widely known that it is needless to enlarge upon it. The exhibits include all the finest and best brands produced in the island and embrace estates and merchants' rums of acknowledged excellence.

(A.) Estates' Rum.

10. Rum crop, 1882, Appleton Estate, W. D. Hill.
11. Rum crop, 1883, Appleton Estate, W. D. Hill.
12. Rum crop, 1884, Appleton Estate, W. D. Hill.
13. Rum crop, 1879 (reduced), Vale Royal, H. Sewell.
14. Rum crop, 1883 (over proof), Vale Royal, H. Sewell.
15. Rum crop, 1884 (over proof), Vale Royal, H. Sewell.
16. Rum crop, 1874, Orange Valley Estate, William Kerr.
17. Rum crop, 1884, Golden Grove Estate, William Kerr.
18. Rum crop, 1884, Kent Estate, William Kerr.
19. Rum crop, 1884, Tilston Estate, William Kerr.
20. Rum crop, 1884, Guilsboro' Estate, William Kerr.
21. Rum crop, 1884, Gales Valley Estate, William Kerr.
22. Rum crop, 1874, Seville Estate, J. E. P. Thompson.
23. Rum crop, 1884, Seville Estate, J. E. P. Thompson.
24. Rum crop, 1884 (white), Seville Estate, J. E. P. Thompson.
25. Rum crop, 1884, Mona Estate, Louis Verley.
26. Rum crop, 1884, Bushy Park, Louis Verley.
27. Rum crop, 1884 (white), Bushy Park, Louis Verley.

28. Rum crop, 1884, Tullock Estate, J. McPhail.
29. Rum crop, 1884 (white), Tullock Estate, J. McPhail.
30. Rum crop, 1884, Whitney Estate, E. C. Elliott.
31. Rum crop, 1884 (white), Whitney Estate, E. C. Elliott.
32. Rum crop, old, Whitney Estate, E. C. Elliott.
33. Rum crop (table), Whitney Estate, E. C. Elliott.
34. Rum crop, 1884, Elim Estate, W. H. Farquharson.
35. Rum crop, 1884 (table), Elim Estate, W. H. Farquharson.
36. Rum crop, 1884, Greenock Estate, J. Weir Anderson.
37. Rum crop, 1884 (white), Greenock Estate, J. Weir Anderson.
38. Rum crop, 1883, Constant Spring, M. C. Morgan.
39. Rum crop, 1883 (white), Constant Spring, M. C. Morgan.
40. Rum crop, 1854, Mona Estate, Louis Verley.
41. Rum crop, 1884, Dry River Estate, John Dingwall.

(B.) Merchants' Rum.

42. Old rum, P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
43. Rum, P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
44. Old Rum, P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
45. Rum, P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
46. White rum, P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
47. Rum, P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
48. Rum (V.A.), P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
49. Rum (over proof), P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
50. Rum (4 years old), P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
51. Rum (7 years old), P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
52. Old rum (No. 1), Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
53. Old rum (No. 2), Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
54. Old rum (No. 3), Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
55. Old rum (No. 4), Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
56. Old rum (No. 5), Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
57. Old rum (No. 6), Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
58. Old rum (30 years old), D. Finzi & Co., Kingston.
59. Old bottled rum (2), D. Finzi & Co., Kingston.
60. Old rum (30 years), D. Finzi & Co., Kingston.
61. Old vatted rum, D. Finzi & Co., Kingston.
62. Fine old vatted rum (3), D. Finzi & Co., Kingston.
63. White rum (old, 2), D. Finzi & Co., Kingston.
64. Rum crop, 1883, George & Branday, Kingston.
65. Rum crop, 1882, George & Branday, Kingston.
66. Old rum, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
67. Colored rum, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
68. White rum, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.

III.—LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, Etc.

69. White ginger wine, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
70. White orange wine, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
71. Peppermint wine, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
72. Prune bark wine, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
73. White ginger cordial, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
74. Pimento cordial, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
75. Orange cordial, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
76. White orange cordial, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
77. Prune bark cordial, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
78. Cordial bitters, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
79. Aromatic bitters, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
80. Rum shrub, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
81. Milk punch, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
82. Creme de Macaron, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
83. Parfait amour, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
84. Peppermint cordial, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.

85. Creme de Noyeau, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
86. Liqueure de oro, Simon & Le Ray, Kingston.
87. Pimento dram, Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
88. Ginger wine, Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
89. Rum shrub, Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
90. Stomachic bitters, Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
91. Orange wine (two), Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
92. Ginger wine (colored), Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
93. Prune dram, Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
94. Orange wine (two), P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
95. Ginger wine, P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
96. Creme de Noyeau, P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
97. Pimento dram, P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
98. Stomachic bitters, P. Desnoes & Son, Kingston.
99. Ginger wine, W. D. Hill, Appleton.
100. Orange wine, W. D. Hill, Appleton.
101. Pimento dram, E. C. Elliott, Vere.
102. Aromatic bitters (four), H. W. Cody & Co., Kingston.
103. Aromatic bitters, A. C. MacMillan, Kingston.
104. Pimento cordial, A. C. MacMillan, Kingston.
105. Ginger wine, A. C. MacMillan, Kingston.
106. Quinine cordial bitters (two), J. Phillips, Falmouth.
107. Simaruba bitters, J. Hart, Gordon Town.

IV.—TROPICAL FRUITS.

Next to sugar and rum the chief industrial interest in Jamaica, at present, is connected with the raising and shipping of tropical fruits to the United States of America. During the year 1884 fruit to the value of \$1,370,000 was thus exported. Most of this fruit is shipped to the northern ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The shipment of fruit to New Orleans is small, and owing to vexatious quarantine restrictions, of a fitful character. The fruits exported are in the following proportions, viz.: Bananas, \$960,000; oranges, \$290,000; cocoanuts, \$103,000; pine-apples, \$10,550; mangoes, limes, shaddocks and plantains, \$7,000. Of the rarer tropical fruits, not already in commerce, the following specimens are shown in the Jamaica Court, preserved fresh in solution:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 108. Cherimoya, anona cherimoyer, Botanical Department | | |
| 109. Street sop, anona squamosa, | " | " |
| 110. Alligator peas, perseae gratissima, | " | " |
| 111. Ginep, melicocca bijuga, | " | " |
| 112. Tamarind(two), tamarindus officinalis, | " | " |
| 113. Jew plum, spondias dulcis, | " | " |
| 114. Nutmeg, myristica fragrans, | " | " |
| 115. Chocho, sechium edule, | " | " |
| 116. Guava, psidium guaiava, | " | " |
| 117. Chinese guava, psidium cattleyanum, | " | " |
| 118. Blimbing, avertroha bilimbi, | " | " |
| 119. Coco plum, chrysobalanus icaco, | " | " |
| 120. Akee, blighia sapida, | " | " |
| 121. Jamaica walnut, aleurites triloba, | " | " |
| 122. Sweet cup, passiflora maliformis, | " | " |
| 123. Pomegranate, punica granatum, | " | " |
| 124. Naseberry or sapodilla plum, achras }
sapota } | " | " |
| 125. Tree tomato, cythomandra betacea, | " | " |
| 126. Jamaica peppers, Arthur Hylton. | | |
| 127. Bird peppers, J. P. Baillie. | | |

Note.—Of other fruits not represented here but produced in the island in quantity, mention might be made of the sour sop (*anona muricata*), the custard or sugar apple (*anona reticulata*), the cashew nut (*anacardium occidentale*), the granadilla (*passiflora quadrangularis*), the pomme d'or or the water lemon (*passiflora laurifolia*), the mango (*mangifera indica*), the caramba (*averrhoa carambola*), the jimbling (*cicca disticha*), the jack fruit (*artocarpus integrifolia*), the bread fruit (*artocarpus incisa*), the anchovy pear (*grias cauliflora*), the loquat (*eriobotrya japonica*), the pawpaw (*carica papaya*), the rose apple (*jambosa vulgaris*), and the mam-mee apple (*mammea Americana*). Most of these fruits, in a fresh state, are shown in the Jamaica section of the Horticultural Department at the World's Exposition.

V.—ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF THE COCOANUT PALM.

(*Cocos Nucifera*.)

130. Portion of stem of cocoanut palm; Botanical Department.
131. Slab of wood, polished, of stem of cocoanut palm; C. W. Treleven.
132. Ripe nuts of the cocoanut palm; Botanical Department.
133. Ripe nuts dissected to show nut in husk; Botanical Department.
134. Ripe cocoanuts cleared of husk and polished; Botanical Department.
136. Husk of cocoanut from which fibre is made; Botanical Department.
137. Cocoanut fibre cleaned ready for use, General Penitentiaries.
138. Cocoanut matting, made from husk of cocoanut, “ “ “ “ “ “
139. Cocoanut tray, “ “ “ “ “ “
140. Cocoanut hat, “ “ “ “ “ “
141. Cocoanut turban, “ “ “ “ “ “
142. Furniture brushes, “ “ “ “ “ “
143. Horse brushes, “ “ “ “ “ “
144. White wash brushes, “ “ “ “ “ “
145. Floor brushes, “ “ “ “ “ “
146. Flesh of cocoanut dried in the sun and made into “copra;” Botanical Department.
147. Cocoanut oil, made from flesh of the cocoanut; Government Analytical Chemist.
148. Cocoanut cake, or residual matter left after expression of cocoanut oil; Government Analytical Chemist.
149. Cocoanut oil, made by boiling dried flesh of the cocoanut; Botanical Department.
150. Young plants of the cocoanut palm, 4 feet high; Botanical Department.
151. Cocoanut sprouting and dissected to show mode of germination; Botanical Department.
152. Small nut from cocoanut, immature forms; Botanical Department.
153. Ornament made from small cocoanut; D. Morris.
154. Preserved cocoanut, used as a conserve; Sidney Leven.
155. Dessicated cocoanut, as prepared and used in the United States for confectionery purposes; Botanical Department.

VI.—COFFEE.

In Jamaica two very distinct classes of coffee are produced. The total export is about 84,000 cwt. per annum. Of this, about 10,000 cwt. is “Blue Mountain Coffee” of the finest quality, consigned almost entirely to the Liverpool market, where it sells for 20 to 30 cents per pound. The remaining portion of Jamaica coffee is grown chiefly by negro settlers, is

badly cured, and hence fetches comparatively low prices. Attention is being directed to improve the quality of the lowland coffee, and cheap and efficient machinery is being introduced for the purpose.

166. Coffee, Clifton Mount, J. McLean.
167. Coffee (peaberry), Clifton Mount, J. McLean.
168. Coffee, Sherwood Forest, John Davidson.
169. Coffee, Hampton Court, J. A. Stephens.
170. Coffee, Arntully, W. A. Sabonadière.
171. Coffee (in cherry), Rose Hill, J. Seed Roberts.
172. Coffee (in parchment), Rose Hill, J. Seed Roberts.
173. Coffee (No. 1), Rose Hill, J. Seed Roberts.
174. Coffee (No. 2), Rose Hill, J. Seed Roberts.
175. Coffee (No. 3), Rose Hill, J. Seed Roberts.
176. Coffee (peaberry), Rose Hill, J. Seed Roberts.
177. Coffee, Petersfield, C. J. Ward.
178. Coffee (peaberry), Petersfield, C. J. Ward.
179. Coffee, Tweedside, Cox & Purdon.
180. Coffee, Richmond Vale, Geo. Massey.
180. Coffee, Richmond Vale, Geo. Massey.
181. Coffee (peaberry), Whitney Estate, E. C. Elliott.
182. Coffee, Lloyds, J. W. McLean.
183. Coffee, Park Hall, E. Kennedy.
184. Coffee (peaberry), Park Hall, E. Kennedy.
185. Coffee (settlers), Rose Hill, J. Seed Roberts.
186. Coffee (settlers), George & Branday.
187. Coffee (settlers), George & Branday.
188. Coffee (settlers), George & Branday.
189. Coffee (settlers), George & Branday.
190. Coffee (settlers), A. A. Green.
191. Coffee (settlers), E. C. Elliott.
192. Coffee (settlers), Walter Logan.
193. Coffee (roasted, settlers), D. G. Clough.
194. Coffee (ground, settlers), D. G. Clough.
195. Liberian coffee (in cherry), Botanical Department.
196. Liberian coffee (cured), Botanical Department.
197. Coffee, Stony Hill, Boys' Reformatory.

VII.—PIMENTO.

Jamaica pepper or allspice, the dried and cured berries of a native tree (*Pimento vulgaris*), is exported to the value of \$565,000 per annum. Jamaica supplies the world with this article, which is exported in large quantities from no other country. The pimento tree, which is allied to the myrtle family, grows abundantly on warm limestone hills at elevations from 1,500 feet to 2,500 feet. Beneath the trees cattle and horses are pastured, feeding on the nutritious "pimento" grass.

207. Pimento, Bellevue, John Davidson.
208. Pimento, Stanmore, C. M. Calder.
209. Pimento, Middleton, Geo. Massey.
210. Pimento, Oldsberry, W. Pearce.
211. Pimento, Seville Estate, J. E. P. Thompson.
212. Pimento, St. Elizabeth, E. S. Falden.
213. Pimento, Whitney Estate, E. C. Elliott.
214. Pimento, Fort George, Geo. Prestwidge.
215. Pimento, Stony Hill, J. P. Baillie.
216. Pimento, Stony Hill, George & Branday.

VIII.—CACAO.

Cacao, or chocolate, is made from the cured beans or seeds of a tree (*Theobroma cacao*). In connection with the development of the fruit trade in Jamaica, cacao is receiving great attention and cacao plantations are being established under the shade of the banana trees. To yield fine cacao, the beans require to be fermented and carefully cured. On the manner with which these processes are performed, depend entirely the quality of the cacao.

- 226. Cacao, Bellevue, John Davidson.
- 227. Cacao, Spring Hill, J. Seed Roberts.
- 228. Cacao (No. 2) Spring Hill, J. Seed Roberts.
- 229. Cacao (washed settlers, cacao), J. Macdonald.
- 230. Cacao, Cambria, J. Cohen.
- 231. Cacao, Langley, W. E. Sant.
- 232. Cacao (washed settlers, cacao), Walter Logan.
- 233. Cacao (washed settlers, cacao), Walter Logan.

IX.—ANNATTO.

Annatto is derived from the seeds of *Bixa orellana*, a low, shrubby tree, native of the West Indies. It is a waxy, reddish substance much used for coloring purposes.

- 244. Annatto, Kingston, H. Priest.
- 245. Annatto, Settlers, A. S. Lazarus & Co.
- 246. Annatto, Stony Hill, J. P. Baillie.
- 247. Annatto, Bull Bay, Dr. Manners.
- 248. Annatto, St. Elizabeth, E. S. Falden.
- 249. Annatto, Settlers, L. Hutchings.
- 250. Annatto (portion of tree with ripe fruit), Botanical Department.
- 251. One pound cured Annatto seeds with coloring matter attached.
- 252. One ounce coloring matter separated from one pound of cured seeds.
- 253. Fifteen ounces of seeds after removal of coloring matter.
- 254. Samples of ordinary "Paste Annatto" of commerce.
- 255. Samples of flannel dyed with the above mentioned annattos. Exhibited by the Governmental Analytical Chemist, Kingston.

X.—FANCY AND FURNITURE WOODS.

It may be mentioned that there are no large forests in Jamaica from whence quantities of cheap building timber may be obtained. There are, however, choice cabinet and fancy woods which might be obtained in appreciable quantities and the immense variety of articles such as knife handles, ornaments, knobs, buttons, etc., which are now manufactured from choice-grained woods opens a ready market for some of the best and most costly of Jamaica woods. Many of these woods, as may be seen at the World's Exposition, are of surpassing excellence. Full particulars respecting the quantity obtainable and the prices may be had on application to the private exhibitors mentioned below:

(A.)—Woods in Polished Sections with Natural Bark. 21.

- 266. Lignum vitæ (dark), guaiacum officinale, Botanical Department.
- 267. Lignum vitæ (light), guaiacum officinale, " "
- 268. Candle wood, cassia emarginata, " "

269.	Yellow sanders (two), <i>bucida capitata</i> ,	Botanical Department.
270.	Log wood (two), <i>hæmatoxylon campeachianum</i> ,	" "
271.	Log wood, <i>hæmatoxylon campeachianum</i> ,	" "
272.	Fustic, <i>maclura tinctoria</i> ,	" "
273.	Bitter wood, <i>picræna excelsa</i> ,	" "
274.	Cam wood, <i>baphia nitida</i> ,	" "
275.	Prickly yellow, <i>xanthoxylon clava-Herculis</i> ,	" "
276.	Calabash, <i>crescentia cujete</i> ,	" "
277.	Cocoanut, <i>cocos nucifera</i> ,	" "
278.	Camphor wood (two), <i>cinnamomum camphora</i> ,	" "
279.	Cork wood (three), <i>anona palustris</i> ,	" "
280.	Ebony, <i>brya ebenus</i> ,	" "
281.	Wild cinnamon, <i>canella alba</i> ,	" "
282.	Scarlet cordia, <i>cordia sebestana</i> ,	" "
283.	Hog gum (two), <i>moronobea coccinea</i> ,	" "
284.	Quassia wood, <i>quassia amara</i> ,	" "
285.	Beech, <i>exostemma caribbæa</i> ,	" "
286.	Pimento, <i>pimenta vulgaris</i> , George & Brandy.	

(B.)—Woods in Polished Slabs.

Exhibited by C. W. Treleaven, Bogue Estate, St. Elizabeth. 33.

287.	Green heart ebony,	304.	Log wood,
288.	Fustic,	305.	Yellow candle wood,
289.	Naseberry bully tree,	306.	Black heart ebony,
290.	Gallimenta,	307.	Bully tree,
291.	Wild tamarind,	308.	Cog wood,
292.	Dog wood,	309.	Mamsee bully tree,
293.	Pigeon wood,	310.	Mahogany,
294.	Wild cinnamon,	311.	Braziletto,
295.	Maiden plum,	312.	Cassada,
296.	Rose wood,	313.	White candle wood,
297.	Yellow sanders,	314.	M hoe,
298.	Wild orange,	315.	Bastard bully tree,
299.	Red wood,	316.	Bread nut,
300.	Wild mahogany,	317.	Common cedar,
301.	Pimento,	318.	Cog wood,
302.	Fiddle wood,	319.	Cocoanut.
303.	Grape wood,		

Exhibited by Turnbull & Mudon, Kingston. 12.

320.	Mahogany,	326.	Yoke,
321.	Yacca,	327.	Lace bark,
322.	Mahoe,	328.	Dog wood,
323.	Satin wood,	329.	Braziletto,
324.	Grey sanders,	330.	Mahogany root,
325.	Maiden plum,	331.	Common cedar.

Exhibited by A. A. Green, Balacklava. 16.

332.	Mahogany,	340.	Fiddle wood,
333.	Ebony,	341.	Cog bully tree,
334.	Mahogany root,	342.	Mahogany root,
335.	Rosewood,	344.	White candle wood,
336.	Red candle wood,	345.	Blue Mahoe,
337.	Red bullet tree,	346.	Beech,
338.	Fustic,	347.	Green heart.
339.	Bread nut,		

(C.)—Woods in Trimmed and Polished Blocks.

Exhibited by Alfred Pawsey, Kingston. 12.

348. Mountain fig,	354. Timber sweet wood,
349. Prickly yellow,	355. Grey sanders,
350. Locust,	356. Broad leaf,
351. White dog wood,	357. Dog wood,
352. White bullet wood,	358. Braziletto,
353. Prune,	359. Bread nut.

Exhibited by the Boys' Reformatory, Stony Hill. 14.

360. Fiddle wood,	367. Wild orange,
361. Mahogany,	368. Spanish elm,
362. Mahoe,	369. Satin wood,
363. Black heart ebony,	370. Calabash,
364. Yacca,	371. Juniper cedar,
365. Prickly yellow,	372. Pimento,
366. Cocanut,	373. Yellow sanders.

(D.)—Woods in Small Polished Slabs, from the Parish of Clarendon.

Exhibited by Ernest C. Elliott, Vere. 140.

384. Ants wood,	423. Dago,
385. Beef apple,	424. Dog wood, l.
386. Birch,	425. Black ebony, l.
387. Braziletto, m.	426. Green heart ebony, l.
388. Black bully tree,	427. Wild fiddle wood,
389. Broad leaf,	428. Wild fustic,
390. Naseberry bully tree,	429. Fiddle wood,
391. Bullet tree, l.	430. Fustic,
392. Wild bitter wood,	431. White fiddle wood,
393. Barbary bully tree,	432. Black fig,
394. Break axe, m.	433. Galimenta,
395. Bread nut, m.	434. Gutter wood,
396. Bread nut, l.	435. Wild guava,
397. Bitter wood,	436. Grand gini,
398. Blood wood,	437. Wild ginep,
399. Braziletto, m.	438. Grape, m.
400. Beach,	439. Guava, l.
401. Black ashes,	440. Guava, m.
402. Braziletto, l.	441. Gum wood,
403. Box wood, l.	442. Tame guava,
404. Big family, l.	443. Small leaf grape,
405. Cog wood,	444. Broad leaf grape,
406. Cedar,	445. Green heart, l.
407. Bastard cedar,	446. Mountain guava,
408. Calabash, m.	447. Hog doctor,
409. Calabash, l.	448. Wild hog doctor,
410. Red candle wood,	449. Iron wood, l.
411. Wild candle wood,	450. White iron wood,
412. White candle wood,	451. Jack fruit,
413. Cherry tree,	452. Jointer,
414. White cog wood,	453. Lablab,
415. Darrant cedar,	454. Lance wood,
416. Cubla nancy,	455. Log wood, m.
417. Wild cinnamon,	456. Log wood, l.
418. Candle wood, l.	457. Log wood root, l.
419. Cashaw, l.	458. White lance wood,
420. Chink wood,	459. Wild locust,
421. Damson,	460. Bastard lignum vitæ,
422. Dog wood, m.	461. Bastard lignum vitæ, l.

(B.)—Woods in Polished Slabs.—*Continued.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 462. Mahogany, | 494. Rose apple, |
| 463. Mountain ebony, | 495. Rosin, |
| 464. Milk wood, | 496. White Rose wood, |
| 465. Wild mahoe, | 497. Wild sour sop, |
| 466. White mahogany, | 498. Spanish elm, |
| 467. Maiden plum, | 499. Wild spanish elm, |
| 468. Mango, | 500. Pepper sweet wood, |
| 469. Mammee, | 501. Belly sweet wood, |
| 470. Mammee sapote, | 502. Timber sweet wood, |
| 471. Wild mahogany, | 503. Santa maria. |
| 472. Maroon lance, | 504. Long-leaved sweet wood, |
| 473. Muskmellon, | 505. Savannah barley, |
| 474. White mahoe, | 506. Slug wood, |
| 475. Mast wood, | 507. Slug sweet wood, |
| 476. Mountain mahoe, | 508. Silver wood, |
| 477. Wild orange, | 509. Salt wood, |
| 478. Seville orange, | 510. Satin wood, |
| 479. Wild olive, l. | 511. Wild Spanish olive, |
| 480. Wild pomegranate, | 512. Stock fish, l. |
| 481. Prune, | 513. Small leaf, l. |
| 482. Prickly yellow, | 514. White tamarind, |
| 483. Parrot wattle, | 515. Red tamarind, |
| 484. Pasture wood, | 516. Bastard tamarind, |
| 485. Pimento, | 517. Turkey berry, |
| 486. Pear tree, | 518. Thatch wood, |
| 487. Pepper wood, | 519. Vanilla, |
| 488. Wild pear tree, | 520. Wattle wood, |
| 489. Prickly yellow, l. | 521. Yellow sanders, l. |
| 490. Prickly yellow root, l. | 522. Yellow sanders, m. |
| 491. Red rod wood, | 523. Yoke wood, |
| 492. White rod wood, | 524. Yacca. |
| 493. Rose wood, | |

Note.—The letter “l” following the names of woods indicates that the wood is indigenous to the plains or lowlands of Jamaica; the letter “m” indicates that the specimens are from the mountains.

XI.—SPICES, CONDIMENTS, &c.

Next to the development of the fruit interest, the cultivation of spices and spice plants would appear to offer great inducements in Jamaica. Pimento, which is the largest spice industry in the world, stands essentially a Jamaican product. Jamaica ginger is exported to the value of \$80,000 per annum. Cayenne pepper, turmeric root, nutmeg, cinnamon, cardamom, clove, vanilla and black pepper are also established in the island, and afford abundant means for the prosecution of minor industries.

535. Ginger root, St. Elizabeth, Farquharson & Pengelly.

This sample is from a parcel of Jamaica ginger that obtained “the highest price in the English market, 1884.”

536. Essence of green Jamaica ginger* two, Kingston, Charles Grant.

537. Bird pepper (in solution), Stony Hill, J. P. Baillie.

538. Cayenne pepper, two, St. David's, B. Fisher.

539. Cayenne pepper, Kingston, Governors of Institute.

540. Cayenne pepper, St. Elizabeth, Miss Isabella Bruce.

541. Cayenne pepper, St. David, Dr. Manners.

542. Cayenne pepper, St. David's, John Smicle.

543. Cayenne pepper, two, St. Elizabeth, M. C. Morgan.

544. Cayenne pepper, two, St. Elizabeth, Rev. E. Basset Key.

- 545. Jamaica peppers (salad), Kingston, Arthur Hylton.
- 546. Pickled peppers, Kingston, E. Aarons.
- 547. Oil of peppers, Stony Hill, J. P. Baillie.
- 548. Oil of peppers, St. David's, John Smicle.
- 549. Turmeric root, St. Elizabeth, E. S. Falden.
- 550. Turmeric powder, St. Elizabeth, E. S. Falden.
- 551. Curry powder, St. Elizabeth, E. S. Falden.
- 552. Turmeric powder, Castleton Gardens, Botanical Department.
- 553. Nutmeg fruits, Bath, Dr. E. W. Major.
- 554. Nutmegs with fresh mace, twelve, Bath, Dr. E. W. Major.
- 555. Nutmegs cured, Bath, Dr. E. W. Major.
- 556. Nutmeg fruits, two, Castleton Gardens, Botanical Department.
- 557. Nutmegs with mace, Castleton Gardens, Botanical Department.
- 558. Ceylon cinnamon, Castleton Gardens, Botanical Department.
- 559. Cassia cinnamon, Castleton Gardens, Botanical Department.
- 560. Wild cinnamon (canella alba), Castleton Gardens, Botanical Department.
- 561. Cardamoms, Langley, W. E. Sant.

*For ginger wines, ginger cordials and other preparations of Jamaica ginger see Section III., Liqueurs, cordials, etc.

XII.—MEALS, STARCHES.

Plants for the production of meals and starches are abundant in Jamaica, and they are capable of being produced in large quantities.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 572. Arrow root, Robert Kirkland. | 589. Cassava starch, Rev. Joseph Meyer. |
| 573. Arrow root, Wm. King. | 590. Cassava starch, Rev. E. B. Key. |
| 574. Tapioca, Rev. E. B. Key. | 591. Arracacha starch, John Hart. |
| 575. Tapioca, John Hart. | 592. Sweet cassava starch, " " |
| 576. Plantain chips, Rev. Jos. Meyer. | 593. Bitter " " " |
| 577. Banana chips, Rev. Joseph Meyer. | 594. Cocos starch, " " " |
| 578. Negro Yam chips, Rev. Jos. Meyer. | 595. Sweet potato " " " |
| 578. Breadfruit chips, Rev. Jos. Meyer. | 596. Yam starch, " " " |
| 579. Breadfruit meal, J. P. Baillie. | 597. Arrow root starch, " " " |
| 580. Kola meal, Rev. Jos. Meyer. | 598. Arrow root starch, E. C. Elliott. |
| 581. Cassava flour, Rev. E. B. Key. | 599. Cassava starch, E. C. Elliott. |
| 582. Cassava meal, " " " | 600. Pumpkin " " " |
| 583. Cassava meal, J. P. Baillie. | 601. Congo pea, " " " |
| 584. Ramoon meal, Rev. Joseph Meyer. | 602. Lady pea, " " " |
| 585. Plantain meal, E. C. Elliott. | 603. Red pea, " " " |
| 586. Banana meal, J. P. Baillie. | 604. Guinea corn heads, " " |
| 587. Plantain meal, J. P. Baillie. | 605. French bean, Governors of Institute. |
| 588. Cassava Cakes, E. Aarons. | 606. Starch bean, Botanical Department. |

XIII.—DYE WOODS.

Dye woods, such as log wood, fustic and sappan wood, are exported from Jamaica to the value of \$500,000 annually. Log wood was introduced from British Honduras in 1715, and since that time it has spread spontaneously over the lowlands, especially in the neighbourhood of sugar estates, so that now the exports of log wood from Jamaica exceed those of British Honduras.

- 607. Log wood (log), Liguanea plains, Botanical Department.
- 608. Log wood (trimmed), " " " "
- 609. Log wood (block), Elim estate, W. H. Farquharson.
- 610. Fustic " " " "
- 611. Sappan " " " "
- 612. Cam wood " Castleton garden, Botanical Department.

XIV.—FIBRES AND FIBROUS MATERIALS.

Numerous plants are found in Jamaica capable of yielding valuable fibre, and considerable interest is being taken in the results of systematic trials undertaken by a committee appointed by government, to test the capabilities of certain machines driven by steam power in the preparation of fibres on a commercial scale. Experiments have been carried on during the last twelve months, beginning with a machine invented by a local engineer, Mr. James Kennedy, called the "Eureka" machine, and continued with a machine known as "Smith's Patent," manufactured by Death & Ellwood, Leicester, England, now the property of the Universal Fibre Company, London. The results of these trials are in course of publication.

Should a fibre industry be established in Jamaica it will be necessary to cultivate the plants on a large scale. Many of these plants, such as the silk grass or henequen (*Furcræa cubensis*), the bowstring hems (*Sansevieria*), and the China grass or Ramie *Boehmeria nivea*, are sufficiently abundant to supply plants to establish large areas at once.

(A.) Specimens of Fibres, Exhibited by Mr. James Kennedy, Kingston,
Prepared by the "Eureka" Fibre Machine.

- 623. Pineapple, ananas sativa.
- 624. Silk grass, furcræa cubensis.
- 625. Bowstring hemp, sansevieria zeylanica.
- 626. African bowstring hemp, sansevieria guineensis.
- 627. Dagger plant, yucca aloifolia.
- 628. Pinguin, bromelia pinguin.
- 629. Rush or flag, cladium occidentale.

(B.) Specimens of Fibres Exhibited by the Government Committee
(Dr. Phillippo, Chairman ; L. F. MacKinnon, Secretary). Prepared by
Smith's Patent Machine, supplied by the Universal Fibre Company,
London.

- 630. Pineapple, ananas sativa.
- 631. Pinguin, bromelia pinguin.
- 632. Banana, musa sapientum.
- 633. Dagger, Yucca aloifolia.
- 634. Silk grass or henequen, furcræa cubensis.
- 635. China grass or ramie, boehmeria nivea.
- 636. Keratto, agave keratto.
- 637. Bowstring hemp, sansevieria zeylanica.
- 638. African bow string hemp, sansevieria guineensis.

(C.) Exhibited by the Botanical Department, Jamaica.

- 639. Bast fibre (Cuba bast), derived from the bark of the mahoe tree (*paritium elatum*), used generally for ropes and tying purposes.
- 640. Bast fibre, derived from the bark of the burn-nose tree (*daphnopsis tinifolia*).
- 641. Bast fibre, capable of being prepared equal to the finest muslin, from the bark of the lace-bark tree (*lagetta lintearia*).
- 642. Fibre prepared from the bark of the French cotton or mudar (*calotropis procera*).
- 643. Spanish moss or old man's beard (*tillandsia usneoides*), plentiful on trees in the lowlands of Jamaica.
- 644. Fibre prepared from the Spanish moss or old man's beard (*tillandsia usneoides*), resembling fine horse-hair and suitable for all purposes for which the latter is used.

NOTE.—Most of the plants from which the above fibres are obtained are shown among the exhibits of the Botanical Department, Jamaica, at the Horticultural Hall (Tropical Section) of the World's Exposition.

XV.—OILS, ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUMES, &c.

Plants yielding oils and perfumes are abundant in Jamaica, and the exhibits enumerated below indicate a wide field for the operations of the chemist and the cultivator of flowers for their perfumes. Many of the plants are very abundant and obtainable in large quantities; others, like the tube-rose and jasmine, require to be cultivated. The first attempt to establish a flower farm and extract perfume in the island is being made by Col. Talbot, on Worthy Park Estate, St. Catherine.

(A).—Exhibited by John Gray, Worthy Park, for Col. Talbot.

- 655. Essential oil from leaves of the Seville orange (*citrus aurantium*, var.).
- 656. Essential oil from the lemon grass (*andropogon citratus*).
- 657. Essential oil from the dried leaves of the Seville orange (*citrus aurantium*, var.).
- 658. Essential oil from the leaves of the pimento (*pimenta vulgaris*).
- 659. Essential oil from the berries of the pimento (*pimenta vulgaris*).
- 660. Essential oil from the lemon (*citrus medica* var. *limonum*).
- 661. Essential oil from the sweet orange (*citrus aurantium*).
- 662. Essential oil from the lime (*citrus medica* var. *acida*).
- 663. Tube-rose pomade made by the *enfleurage* process from clarified lard and the flowers of the tube-rose (*polianthes tuberosa*).

(B).—Exhibited by J. J. Bowrey, F. C. S., F. I. C., Government Analytical Chemist.

- 664. Expressed oil from kernels of seed of the Jamaica walnut (*aleurites triloba*).
- 665. Expressed oil (oil of Ben) from seed of the horse-radish tree (*moringa pterygosperma*).
- 666. Expressed oil from seeds of sand-box tree (*hura crepitans*).
- 667. Expressed oil from seeds of the Santa Maria tree (*calophyllum calaba*).
- 668. Expressed oil from the cocoanut (*cocos nucifera*).
- 669. Expressed fatty oil of the antidote cacao (*fevillea cordifolia*).
- 670. Essential oil distilled from pimento leaves (*pimenta vulgaris*).
- 671. Essential oil distilled from leaves of blue-gum tree (*eucalyptus globulus*).

- 672. Essential oil distilled from leaves and twigs of the mountain cigar-bush (*hedyosmum nutans*).
- 673. Essential oil distilled from leaves and green twigs of cigar-bush (*critonia dalea*).
- 674. Essential oil distilled from the green leaves of lemon grass (*andropogon citratus*).
- 675. Essential oil from the green plant of mountain thyme (*micromeria obovata*).
- 676. Essential oil distilled from the heart-wood of the juniper or pencil cedar (*juniperus bermudiana*).

(C.)—Exhibited by S. T. Scharschmidt, C. E., Mandeville.

- 677. Essential oil from the rind of fruit of the sweet orange, (*citrus aurantium*).
- 678. Essential oil from the rind of the seville orange, (*Citrus aurantium*).
- 679. Essential oil from the rind of the lemon, (*citrus medica* var. *limonum*).
- 680. Essential oil from the berry of the pimento, (*pimenta vulgaris*).
- 681. Essential oil from the flowers of the pimento, (*pimenta vulgaris*).
- 682. Essential oil from the leaves of the lemon grass, (*andropogon citratus*).
- 683. Essential oil from the roots of the kus-kus grass, (*andropogon muricatus*).
- 684. Expressed oil (oil of Ben) from the seeds of horse-radish tree, (*moringa pterygosperma*).
- 685. Expressed oil from the seed of the orange, (*citrus aurantium*).
- 686. Expressed oil from the seed of the antidote cocoon, (*fevillea cordifolia*).
- 687. Expressed oil from the alligator pear, (*persea gratissima*).
- 688. Expressed oil from the Jamaica walnut, (*aleurites triloba*).
- 689. Expressed oil from the ripe seeds of the white cedar.
- 690. Expressed oil from the seeds of the physic nut, (*jatropha curcas*).
- 691. Orange flower water distilled from flowers of the orange, (*citrus aurantium*).
- 692. Rose apple water distilled from the ripe fruit of the rose apple, (*jabosa vulgaris*).
- 693. Orange cordial prepared from the sweet orange, (*citrus aurantium*).
- 694. Pimento cordial (two) prepared from the ripe berries of the pimento, (*pimenta vulgaris*).

(D.)—Exhibited by the Honorable H. J. Kemble, Kingston.

- 695. Expressed oil (oil of Ben) from the seeds of the horse-radish tree, (*moringa pterygosperma*). The seeds yield 30 per cent of a valuable bland oil useful for the watchmaker and perfumer and otherwise capable of being utilized in the arts and sciences, (see circulars with this exhibit).

(C.)—Exhibited by Various Persons.

- 696. Castor oil, boiled (*ricinus communis*), Rev. Joseph Meyer.
- 697. Candleberry or walnut oil (*aleurites triloba*), Rev. Joseph Meyer.
- 698. Oil of antidote cocoon (*fevillea cordifolia*), E. C. Elliott.
- 699. Castor oil, (*ricinus communis*), E. S. Falden.

(E.)—Exhibited by the Director, Botanical Department.

700. A model of the apparatus used for the extraction of perfumes from flowers by what is known as the *enfleurage* process. A mixture of lard and beef suet (or clarified lard alone) is spread on glass trays or frames fitting tightly in a rack, one above another. Over these prepared trays the fresh flowers of *jasmin*, *tuberose*, etc., are scattered tray by tray. After standing for a day or two the flowers are renewed time after time throughout the flowering season of the plant. When impregnated with the sweet perfume the pomade is scraped off the trays, melted at a low temperature and strained. The perfume is extracted by pouring over the pomade pure rectified spirit. About two pounds of the pomade yield one quart of the spirit.
701. Jasmine pomade, made by the *enfleurage* process from the flowers of the *jasmine* (*jasminum grandiflorum*).

XVI—MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES.

Plants of a medicinal nature are a marked feature in the indigenous Flora of Jamaica and in works published from 1735 to the present time numerous references are made to the valuable properties possessed by Jamaica plants. *Cinchona* (150 acres) and *Jalap* (2 acres) are cultivated experimentally by the government. The following exhibit contains a fairly representative collection of the medicinal plants (both indigenous and introduced) of the island. The reference in brackets indicates the portion of the plant used in medicine.

(A.)—Exhibits by the Botanical Department, Jamaica.

802. Wild worm-wood (leaves), *parthenium hysterophorus*.
 803. Pepper rod (leaves and branches), *croton humilis*.
 804. Guinea-hen weed (whole plant), *petiveria alliacea*.
 805. Wild thyme (leaves and branches), *micromeria obovata*.
 806. Mountain cigar-bush (leaves), *hedyosmum nutans*.
 807. Tree cigar-bush (leaves), *hedyosmum arborescens*.
 808. Cigar bush (leaves), *critonia dalea*.
 809. Blue gum tree (leaves), *eucalyptus globulus*.
 810. Lemon-scented gum tree (leaves) *eucalyptus citriodora*.
 811. Nickar seeds, *guilandina bonduc*.
 812. Nickar seeds, *guilandina bonduc*.
 813. Nickar seeds, *guilandina bonduc* var.
 814. Crab's eye or jequiteriy seeds, *abrus precatorius*.
 815. Kola nut seeds, *cola acuminata*.
 816. Sand box seeds, *hura crepitans*.
 817. Cocoon seeds, *entada scandens*.
 818. Castor oil seeds, *ricinus communis*.
 819. Circassian beads, *adenanthera pavonina*.
 820. Physic nut seeds, *jatropha curcas*.
 821. Seed-work acacia seeds, *leucæna glauca*.
 822. Horse cassia seeds, *cassia grandis*.
 823. Surinam poison (fruit and seeds) *tephrosia toxicaria*.
 824. Woman's tongue seeds, *albizzia lebbek*.
 825. Star aniseed fruits, *illicium religiosum*.
 826. Jalap tubers (whole), *ipomæa purga*.
 827. Jalap tubers (sliced), *ipomæa purga*.
 828. Native bread (fungoid tubers), *mylitta lapidescens*.
 829. Guaco roots, *mikania guaco*.
 830. Bottle-cod root, *capparis cyanophallophora*.
 831. Spurious pareira brava root, *cissampelos pareira*.

832. Adrue (tubers), *cyperus articulatus*.
833. Surinam poison (roots), *tephrosia toxicaria*.
834. Logwood gum, *hamatoxylon campechianum*
835. Cashew gum, *anacardium occidentale*.
836. Lignum-vitæ or gum guaiacum, *guaiacum officinale*
837. Hog-gum, *moronobea coccinea*.
838. Pomegranate (rind of fruit), *punica granatum*.
839. Aloes (inspissated juice), *aloe vulgaris*.
840. Red cinchona bark, *cinchona succirubra*.
841. Red cinchona bark (renewed), *cinchona succirubra*
842. Crown or loxa bark, *cinchona officinalis*.
843. Yellow bark, *cinchona calisaya*.
844. Ledgeriana bark, *cinchona ledgeriana*.
845. Hybrid bark, *cinchona hybrid*.
846. Cuprea bark, *remija pedunculata*.
847. Cinchona febrifuge, prepared from red bark
848. Bitter damson bark, *simaruba glauca*.
849. Locust tree bark, *hymenæa courbaril*.
850. Dogwood bark, *piscidia erythrina*.
851. Prune tree bark, *prunus occidentalis*.
852. Maiden plum bark, *comocladia integrifolia*.
853. Majoe bitter bark, *picramnia antidesma*.
854. Cascarilla bark, *croton cascarilla*.
855. Bastard cabbage bark, *andira inermis*.
856. Balsam tree bark, *amyris balsamifera*.
857. Baobab tree bark, *adansonia digitata*.
858. China root, *smilax China*.
859. Sarsaparilla root, *smilax officinalis*.
860. Fitweed root, *eryngium foetidum*.
861. False ipecacuanha root, *asclepias curassavica*
862. Purging cassia (pods), *cassia fistula*.
863. Cow itch (pods), *mucuna urens*.
864. Ceylon cinnamon (bark), *cinnamomum zeylanica*.
865. Cassia cinnamon (bark), *cinnamomum cassia*.
866. Wild cinnamon (bark), *canella alba*.
867. Maté or Paraguay tea, *ilex paraguayensis*.
868. Coca (dried leaves), *erythroxylon coca*.
869. Kus-kus grass root, *andropogon muricatus*.
870. Arnatto (cured seeds), *bixa orellana*.
871. Chew-stick (branches), *gouania domingensis*
872. Jamaica walnut (fruit), *aleurites triloba*.
873. Betel nut (seeds), *areca catechu*.
874. Red mangrove leaves, *conocarpus erectus*.
875. White mangrove leaves, *avicennia nitida*.
876. Black mangrove leaves, *laguncularia racemosa*.
877. Red mangrove bark, *conocarpus erectus*.
878. White mangrove bark, *avicennia nitida*.
879. Black mangrove bark, *laguncularia racemosa*.
880. French cotton bark, *calotropis procera*.
881. John Crow bush root, *bocconia frutescens*.
882. Divi-divi pods, *casalpinia coriaria*.
883. Spurge-weed, *euphorbia pilulifera*.
884. Port Royal senna, *cassia obtusifolia*.
885. Lycopodium dust, *lycopodium clavatum*.
886. Oil of Ben seeds, *moringa pterygosperma*.
887. Guaco leaves, *mikania guaco*.
888. Hog-gum bark, *moronobea coccinea*.

(B.)—Contributed by Private Parties.

896. Kola-nut beans (*cola acuminata*), Rev. E. Basset Key.
897. Kola-nut in powder, (*cola acuminata*), Rev. E. Basset Key.
898. Kola-nut in powder, (*cola acuminata*), Rev. Joseph Meyer.

- 899 Kola-nut beans, (*cola acuminata*), Dr. E. W. Major.
900. West India bark, (*exostemma caribbæa*) Joseph Shearer.
901. Jamaica cob-nut (*omphalea triandra*) John Davidson.
902. Cashaw gum, (*anacardium occidentale*), S. T. Scharschmidt.
903. Cashew gum, (*prosopis juliflora*), S. T. Scharschmidt.
904. Dried papaw juice, (*carica papaya*), S. T. Scharschmidt.
905. Physic nut seeds, (*jatropha curcas*), S. T. Scharschmidt.
906. Cascarilla bark, (*croton eleuteria*), S. T. Scharschmidt.
- 906a. Kus-kus root, (*andropogon muricatus*), S. T. Scharschmidt.
907. Bitter-bush leaves (*eupatorium villosum*), E. C. Elliott.
908. Bitter-bush flowers (*eupatorium villosum*), E. C. Elliott.
909. Maiden plum bark (*comocladia integrifolia*), E. C. Elliott.
910. Simaruba bark, (*simaruba glauca*), E. C. Elliott.
911. Wild cinnamon, (*canella alba*), E. C. Elliott.
912. West Indian hops, (*picræna excelsa*), E. C. Elliott.
913. Pepper rod (*croton humilis*), A. E. Husband.
914. Bitter bush (*eupatorium villosum*), A. E. Husband.
915. Black jointer, or pepper elder (*peperomia* sp.), A. E. Husband.
916. Juba bush (*iresine celosioides*), A. E. Husband.
917. Antidote leaves (*fevillea cordifolia*), A. E. Husband.
918. Pignat, A. E. Husband.
919. Tearba, A. E. Husband.
920. Castor oil seed (*ricinus communis*), A. E. Husband.
921. Castor oil (large) seed (*ricinus communis*), A. E. Husband.
922. Tapioca (*manihot utilissima*), A. E. Husband.
923. Calabash syrup (*crescentia cujete*), Frances Martin.
924. Jamaica sarsaparilla (*smilax officinalis*), Rev. E. Basset Key.
925. Jamaica sarsaparilla (*smilax officinalis*), E. S. Falden.

(C).—Special Exhibit by J. J. Bowery, F. C. S., F. I. C., Government
Analytical Chemist, Kingston.

936. Specimen of hermaphrodite papaw tree (*carica papaya*), showing male and female flowers and young fruit.
937. Specimen of male papaw tree with flowers.
938. Green fruit (small) of papaw tree, such as is used for the preparation of the active principle—papaine (vegetable pepsine).
939. Sample of J. J. Bowery's papaine, prepared from the juice of the papaw fruit.
940. Sample of petonized beef prepared by the action of one part of papaine on 500 parts of lean beef and evaporation of most of the water.

(Papaine is of special value in cases of indigestion with derangement of the liver, and it is capable of being largely prepared by qualified persons from the papaw tree, which is abundant in Jamaica.)

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

942. Honey, Burton, St. Catherine, Chas. Gordon.
943. Honey, Kingston, George & Branday.
944. Honey, Burton, St. Catherine, Chas. Gordon.
945. Bees-wax, St. Catherine, Chas. Gordon.
946. Bees-wax, Kingston, George & Branday.
947. Bees-wax, St. Elizabeth, J. W. Scott.
948. Vegetable wax (*myrica microcarpa*), John Hart.
949. Seeds yielding above (*myrica microcarpa*), John Hart.
950. Lime juice, Kingston, Wray & Nephew.
951. Lime juice, Black river, G. E. Levy.
952. Lime juice, Harmony Hall, G. P. Dewar.
952. Concentrated lime juice, St. Ann's, David Cavalho.
953. Citrate of lime and citric acid, S. T. Scharschmidt.
954. Citrate of lime, St. Elizabeth, Rev. E. Basset Key.

- 955. Citrate of lime, St. Elizabeth, J. W. Scott.
- 956. Vinegar from bourbon cane, Whitney estate, E. C. Elliott.
- 957. Vinegar from cane juice, Mona estate, James Verley.
- 958. Chewstick powder, (dentifrice), Chas. Grant, Kingston.
- 959. Odontine, (extract), Chas. Grant, Kingston.
- 960. Bitter wood cups, (*picræna excelsa*), Turnbull & Mudon.
- 961. Bitter wood cups, (*picræna excelsa*), Alex. Berry & Son.
- 962. Divi-divi pods, (*cæsalpinia coriaria*), John Thompson. (These pods are an excellent and well known tanning material and are produced in the island in large quantities.)
- 963. Pedro-cays guano, (phosphate of lime), G. J. De Cordova. Contains 35 to 45 per cent of pure phosphate.
- 964. Razor straps made from flowering scape of the kerratto (*agave keratto*), Botanical Department.
- 974. Stuffed specimens of the Mongoose (*herpestes griseus*). This animal was introduced to Jamaica from India in 1872 to destroy rats on sugar estates. (See pamphlet attached.) Botanical Department.
- 977. Stuffed specimens of rats (brown and black) found in Jamaica, Botanical Department.
- 981. India rubber prepared from the milk-withe (*forsteronia floribunda*), Rev. E. Basset Key.
- 982. India rubber prepared from the milk of the common india-rubber tree (*ficus elastica*), S. T. Scharschmidt.
- 982. Luffa leaves, or towel gourd (*luffa acutangula*), Botanical Department.
- 983. Earle's extract of beef, sixteen jars, prepared from Jamaica grass-fed beef, E. M. Earle.
- 984. Floating stone (calcareous) from Pedro-cays, G. J. De Cordova.
- 985. Caribbean corals, two, (brain) mounted under glass, George Levy.
- 986. One quarter cask, one beaker and one keg, General Penitentiaries.
- 987. Pressed brick, clinker, hard burned and red, " "
- 988. Yellow, corner, hollow and three inch tile, " "
- 989. Sample of lime prepared by prisoners, " "

(For other articles made by convicts at the General Penitentiaries see section V under Cocoonut.)

- 990. Preserves of orange and lime, guava, mango, jimbolin, cashew, tamarind, limes, coco-plum, guava jelly, guava cup, pickled mango, calabash, preserved mango, mountain cabbage, pine apple, guava marmalade, orange marmalade, cassava cakes, by E. Aaron, Women's Self-Help Society.
- 1008. Preserved citron and preserved Seville orange, by the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica.
- 1010. Preserved citron, by Miss Isabella Bruce, St. Elizabeth.
- 1011. Sorrel jelly (two) by the Rev. E. Basset Key, Siloah.
- 1013. Preserved jimbolin and preserved orange, by W. H. Hall.
- 1015. Preserved (dried) banana, by W. E. Sant, Langley, Golden Spring.
- 1016. Water buckets (two) made from the internodes (joints) of the common bamboo, Castleton Garden, by the Botanical Department.
- 1018. Paper weight made from the fruit of the sand box tree (*hura crepitans*), by D. Morris.
- 1019. Two samples of black tea grown and prepared at the government Cinchona plantations, Jamaica. About 4,000 plants of tea are under cultivation at the Cinchona plantations at an elevation of 5,000 feet. Seeds and plants are supplied to private planters and a special effort is being made to establish a tea industry in the island. The samples sent have been prepared by fermentation and rolling by hand, and are intended to indicate that good tea may be grown and prepared in Jamaica equal to any Indian or Ceylon tea. Exhibited by the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, Jamaica.

XVIII.—MINERAL WATERS OF JAMAICA.

- 1020. Silver Hill Spa, acidulous ferro-albuminous spring; temp. 66° Fah.
 - 1021. Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle, sulphurous sodic-calcic thermal spring; temp. 132° Fah.
 - 1022. Milk River Bath, saline calcid thermal; temp. 92° Fah.
- (These samples of the mineral springs of Jamaica are contributed by Dr. J. C. Phillippo, who has fully described them in the pamphlet distributed free at the Jamaica Court at the World's Exposition.)

XIX.—BOOKS, REPORTS, MAPS, &c.

- 1023. Set of volumes of the "Hand-book of Jamaica" for the years 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884; compiled by A. C. Sinclair and Lawrence Fyfe.
- 1024. Volume of the "Hand-book of Jamaica" for the year 1884-85, mounted on stand for general reference.
- 1025. Collection of papers, reports and publications relating to the culture and treatment, as also the commercial value, of tropical economic plants in the West India Islands, by D. Morris, M. A., F. L. S.
- 1026. Jamaica at the World's Exposition. An official introduction to the Jamaica Court, containing a short description of the island, its productions and its climate, with map showing the connections between Jamaica and New Orleans, compiled by the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica.
- 1027. Maps of the Island of Jamaica, showing divisions of the parishes, railways, roads, ports of entry, etc., contributed by the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica.

XX.—VIEWS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PLANS AND BOTANICAL SPECIMENS MOUNTED IN FRAMES.

(A.)—Contributed by the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica.

- 1031. South entrance, King's House, Jamaica.
- 1032. Harbour of Montego Bay, north coast.
- 1033. Cocoanut palm trees near Kingston.
- 1034. View of Ocho Rios, north coast.
- 1035. Cocoanut palm trees, Rae Town, near Kingston.
- 1036. Colonel's house at Newcastle garrison, 3,600 feet.
- 1037. Llandoverly Falls, St. Ann's Parish.
- 1038. Cotton tree, Up-Park Camp, near Kingston.
- 1039. A house near Gordon Town, 500 feet.
- 1040. Irrigation works near Spanish Town.
- 1041. The officers' mess house, Newcastle garrison.
- 1042. A view at Gordon Town, Jamaica.
- 1043. Ficus benjaminea, at the Parade Garden, Kingston.
- 1044. Central tank, Parade Garden, Kingston.
- 1045. A view in the Parade Garden, Kingston.
- 1046. Young cocoanut trees, Palisadoes Plantation.
- 1047. Traveller's palm and screw pine, King's House.
- 1048. The Court House, Port Maria, north coast.
- 1049. King street, Kingston.
- 1050. The Court House, Falmouth, north coast.
- 1051. A view at Half-way Tree, near Kingston.
- 1052. Date palms at Jews' synagogue, Kingston.
- 1053. Myrtle Bank Hotel, Kingston.
- 1054. A bread-fruit tree with fruit.
- 1055. A calabash tree in fruit.
- 1056. Admiralty House, Port Royal, Jamaica.
- 1057. Alocasia or, cocos plants (arum family).
- 1058. First West India Regiment at Up-Park Camp.

- 1059. Park Lodge Hotel, Kingston.
- 1060. Garden at Park Lodge hotel.
- 1061. Montego Bay, town and harbor.
- 1062. King's House, Jamaica, Governor's residence.
- 1062-a Rodney's Tower, Spanish town.
- 1063. The square at Mandeville, 2,000 feet.
- 1064. Road in St. Ann's with cocoanut trees.
- 1065. Palmetum at the Botanic Gardens, Castleton.
- 1066. Norfolk Island pine, Botanic Garden, Castletons.
- 1067. Tank and palmetum, Botanic Gardens, Castleton.
- 1068. The Royal palm of Cuba, Botanic Gardens Castleton
- 1069. View in Palmetum, Botanic Gardens Castleton.
- 1070. Screw pine at King's House, Jamaica.
- 1071. Palmetto Royal in Bull Thatch (Sabal) at King's House.
- 1072. View of Bamboos, Botanic Gardens, Castleton.
- 1073. General view of the Botanic Gardens, Castleton.
- 1074. Group of Casuarina trees, King's House.
- 1075. Birds-eye view of the Botanic Gardens, Castleton.
- 1076. Tank at Botanic Gardens, Castleton.
- 1077. Infirmary of lunatic asylum, Jamaica.
- 1078. Male and female corridors, lunatic asylum.
- 1079. Dining hall, lunatic asylum.
- 1080. Male court at lunatic asylum.
- 1081. Leper's home (female division), near Spanish town.
- 1082. Leper's home (male division), near Spanish town.
- 1083. Leper's home, block plan.
- 1084. Public hospital, Kingston, ground and upper floor plan.
- 1085. Public general hospital, Linstead.
- 1086. Public general hospital, Dry river.
- 1087. Lunatic asylum buildings, ground plan.

(B)—Contributed by the Botanical Department, Jamaica.

- 1c88. Framed and mounted botanical specimens showing leaves, flowers, fruit, seed and commercial bark of the following species of cinchona, viz.: Red bark (*cinchona succirubra*), hybrid bark (*cinchona hybrid*), yellow bark *cinchona calisaya*, ledgeriana bark (*cinchona ledgeriana*) and crown or loxa bark (*cinchona officinalis*). Also one set of each bark, with *cinchona succirubra* renewed bark, as shipped to the London market.
- 1094. Framed and mounted botanical specimens of jalap (*ipomæa purga*).
- 1095. Framed and mounted botanical specimens (prepared by J. Hart, Cinchona, Gordon Town) of the following starch-producing plants, viz.: White arrow root (*maranta indica*), bitter cassava (*manihot utilisima*), sweet cassava (*manihot aipi*), negro yam (*dioscorea alata*), cocos (*colocasia antiquorum*), sweet potato (*batatas edulis*) and the arracacha (*arracacha esculenta*).
- 1102. Framed and mounted sets (two, prepared by J. Hart, Gordon Cinchona, Gordon Town), illustrating the native ferns of Jamaica.

(C).—Contributed by the Postmaster for Jamaica.

- 1104. A complete set of the postage stamps (from half-penny to five shillings) and of inland and foreign post cards in use in Jamaica since 1860.
- 1105. A complete set of the telegraph stamps (three pence and one shilling) and of the embossed stamps for general and government use, issued in Jamaica, October, 1879.
- 1106. A set of revenue stamps and embossed stamps contributed by the Commissioner of Stamps, Jamaica.

XXI.—FANCY ARTICLES AND ORNAMENTAL WORK.

(A.) From the Women's Self-Help Society, Kingston.

- 1107. Two tables ornamented with leaves and fringed with bowstring hemp.
- 1109. Fan of lace bark and palm with filmy ferns of Jamaica.
- 1110. Two fans of dagger or Spanish needle with humming birds and flowers.
- 1112. Two ornamental lamp shades of lace bark and ferns.
- 1114. Two letter racks of lace bark and native plants.
- 1115. Lace bark album with Jamaica ferns.
- 1116. Two fire screens ornamented with native plants.
- 1118. Watch pocket and collarette.
- 1119. Ornamental blotter and dagger roses.
- 1121. Two specimens of lace bark, in the rough and prepared.
- 1123. Handkerchief case of banana bark.
- 1124. Thread basket of banana bark and silk.
- 1125. Album of Jamaica ferns, named.
- 1126. Two bamboo vases, ornamented.
- 1128. Pair of napkin rings of bamboo and ornamented.
- 1129. Tortoise shell sleeve horn, comb, studs, bracelets, hair pins, earrings and cross.
- 1130. Two "gold shell" necklaces.
- 1131. Wild liquorice, or "crabs eyes" necklace.
- 1132. Violet wall baskets; horse eye bracelets; palmetto basket.

(B.) From Mrs. Thomas Hendricks, Richmond Park

- 1133. Two sets of d'oyleys, six in each, mounted under glass.
- 1135. Two painted water bottles.
- 1137. Three painted calabashes.
- 1140. Skeleton stem of the "dildo," cereus swartzii.

(C.) From Miss Richards, Rae Town, near Kingston.

- 1141. Pair of bamboo flower pots.
- 1142. Set of serviette rings.
- 1143. Three ornamental calabashes.

(D.) From Miss Rebecca Martin, Doncaster, Penn.

- 1147. Wool mantle.
- 1148. Three pairs baby's shoes of wool.
- 1149. Two pairs fancy straw bonnets.
- 1150. Two pairs fancy baskets.
- 1151. A selection of shells.
- 1152. One counterpane.

(E.)—From T. C. Thompson.

- 1153. Hat of wire grass (*sporobolus indica*).
- 1154. Lady's basket of wire grass (*sporobolus indica*).
- 1155. Pair of dish mats of wire grass (*sporobolus indica*).

(F.)—From Miss McDaniels, St. Elizabeth.

- 1156. Three watch pockets, cabbage bark.
- 1157. Selection of native seeds.

(G.)—From S. J. Nunes, Falmouth.

- 1158. Two whips of the lace-bark tree (*lagetta lintearia*).
- 1159. Three large specimens of lace-bark, showing mode of growth and the preparation of the natural lace therefrom.

(H.)—From the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica.

- 1160. Two suites of tortoise-shell articles mounted in glass frames, containing paper knives, combs, bracelets, brooches, earrings, pendants, sleeve-links, collar studs, etc., made in Kingston from the shell of the hawk's bill turtle found in the Caribbean sea.
- 1161. Six fans made from thatch palm (thrinax).
- 1162. Two baskets made from common bamboo.

(I.)—From Mrs. A. Taylor, the Mission House, Port Royal.

- 1163. Box of marine shells mounted in box, with glass covers.

(J.) From St. Mary's College and St. Mary's Practising School for Females; by the Rev. E. Basset Key.

(The latter portion of this collection is sent in order to show what has been done in Jamaica with the black people within 50 years of the passing of the first act of liberation.)

- 1164. Dog's head in crayon, L. Carter.
- 1165. Lace bark ornament, R. Hendriks.
- 1166. Embroidered slipper, R. Hendriks.
- 1167. Mat in dagger, I. Isaacs.
- 1168. Design for moulding, I. Isaacs.
- 1169. Book marker, I. Isaacs.
- 1170. Antimacassar, E. Adlam.
- 1171. Watch pocket in pith, E. Doran.
- 1172. Sofa cushion, E. Doran.
- 1173. Bread cloth, E. Alberga.
- 1174. Toilet cloth, A. Logan.
- 1175. Crotchet lace, R. Frith.
- 1176. Collarette, R. Hendriks.
- 1177. Mat in wool, Ada Green.
- 1178. Picture frame in cork, L. Hendriks.
- 1179. Night-dress case, L. Hendriks.
- 1180. Apron, L. Hendriks.
- 1181. Embroidered handkerchief, Jane Allen.
- 1182. Child's frock, Jane Allen.
- 1183. Baby's shoe in wool, Sarah Allen.
- 1184. Necklace of seeds, A. Hendriks.
- 1185. Child's frock.
- 1186. Necklace, soapberry and pearls, L. McKnight.
- 1187. Apron, Mary Adlam.
- 1188. Tidy, Sarah Adlam.
- 1189. Necklace of soapberries, Sarah Allen.
- 1190. Apron, Amy Hendriks.
- 1191. Box paper flowers, Rev. E. Basset Key.

(K.)—From the Boy's Reformatory, Stony Hill.

- 1192. Work box of inlaid native woods of Jamaica.
- 1193. Easy chair of mahogany (swietenia mahagoni).
- 1194. Easy chair of mahoe (paritium elatum).
- 1195. Chess table inlaid with satin wood and mahoe.

(L.)—From the Botanical Department, Jamaica.

- 1196. Ornamental flower pots from roots of tree ferns.
- 1197. Ornamental hanging baskets from roots of tree ferns.
- 1198. Basket for orchids made from the husk of the cocoanut.
- 1199. Panama hats in various stages made from the young unopened leaves of Yppi-appa (carludovica plumieri).
- 1200. Brushes made from the "bones" or ribs of the leaves of the Yppi-appa (carludovica plumieri).

- 1201 Paper weights made from sections of the wood of the ebony tree (*Brya ebenus*), with knobs formed of the seed of the cocoon (*entada scandens*).
1202. Fruit of the cocoon (*entada scandens*) a pod 4 feet long with seeds 2 inches in diameter—polished.
1203. Bamboo roots polished, these roots are ornamental and useful, also in request for turnery purposes.
1204. Native baskets made from bamboo and painted.
1205. Sugar cane arrows or flowering panicle of the sugar cane. (The sugar cane as now grown in different countries does not produce seed but is exclusively propagated by portions of the stem.)

Ornamental Seeds as follows:

1206. Horse-eye, *mucuna urens*.
1207. Nickar, *guilandina bonducella*.
1208. Nickar, *guilandina bonduc*.
1209. Chinese ginep, *imbricaria maxima*.
1210. Crab's eyes, *abrus precatorius*.
1211. Soapberry, *sapindus saponaria*.
1212. Job's tears, *coix lachryma*.
1213. Locust seeds, *hymenæa courbaril*.
1214. Guango, *pithecolobium saman*.
- 1214a. Teak, *tectona grandis*.
1215. Gru-gru nut, *acrocomia sclerocarpa*.
1216. Seaside bean, *canavallia obtusifolia*.
1217. Haricot bean, *phaseolus vulgaris*.
1218. African oil palm, *elæis guineensis*.
1219. African oil palm, *diplothemium caudescens*.
1220. Starch bean, *dolichos tuberosus*.
1221. Abyssinian banana, *musa ensete*.
1222. Sandbox fruit, *hura crepitans*.
1223. Cocoon, *entada scandens*.
1224. Sacred lotus, *nelumbium speciosum*.
1225. Circassian bead, *adenanthera pavonina*.
1226. Physic nut, *Jatropha curcas*.
1227. Seedwork acacia, *leucæna glauca*.
1228. Horse cassia, *cassia grandis*.
1229. Raphia palm seeds, *raphia ruffia*.
1230. French cotton, *calotropis procera*.
1231. Cerasee, *momordica charantia*.
1234. Para rubber, *hevea brasiliensis*.
1235. Ceara rubber, *manihot glaziovii*.
1236. Surinam poison, *tephrosia toxicaria*.
1237. Palmetto royal, *sabal umbraculifera*.
1238. Small cocos, *cocos australis*.
1239. Prickly hedge thorn, *cæsalpinia sepiaria*.
1240. Coral bean, *erythrina glauca*.
1241. Palmetto seed, *sabal adansonii*.
1242. Woman's tongue, *albizzia lebeck*.
1243. Screw seed, *enterolobium cyclocarpum*.
1244. Ylang-ylang, *artobotrys odoratissima*.
1245. Mammee sapota, *lucuma mammosa*.
1246. Naseberry bully tree, *achras sideroxylon*.
1247. Ceylon bully tree, *mimusops elengi*.
1248. Aniseed, *illicium anisatum*.
1249. Logwood, *hæmatoxylon campechianum*.
1250. Antidote cocoon, *fevillea cordifolia*.
1251. Velvet seeds, *quiina jamaicensis*.
1252. Wild ebony seeds, *colubrina ferruginea*.
1253. Wild cotton, *sterculia carthaginensis*.
1254. Large coral bean, *ormosia dasycarpa*.
1255. Castor-oil seeds, *ricinus communis*.
1256. Musk-melon, *cucumis melo*.
1257. Indian shot, *canna indica*.

XXII.—BAMBOOS, WALKING STICKS, &c.

The Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) is generally distributed in Jamaica. In a crushed state it is exported for fibre and paper-making. Material for walking sticks is abundant. The wild cane (*arundo occidentale*) possesses roots of very grotesque shapes and forms which might be utilized for umbrella and sun-shade handles. Of these roots large quantities are readily obtainable at a moderate cost.

- 1258. Pimento walking sticks (*pimenta vulgaris*), Beresford S. Gosset.
- 1259. Lignum-vitæ walking sticks (*guaiacum officinale*) Governors of Institute.
- 1260. Black ebony walking sticks (*brya ebenus*), Governors of Institute.
- 1261. Green ebony walking sticks (*brya ebenus*), Governors of Institute.
- 1262. Orange walking sticks (*citrus aurantium*), Governors of Institute.
- 1263. Lemon walking sticks (*citrus medica* var. *limonum*), Governors of Institute.
- 1264. Male bamboo (*dendrocalamus strictus*), Botanical Department.
- 1265. Common bamboo (*bambusa vulgaris*), Botanical Department.
- 1266. Spiny bamboo (*bambusa spinosa*), Botanical Department.
- 1267. Solid bamboo (*bambusa* sp.), Botanical Department.
- 1268. China bamboo (*bambusa nana*), Botanical Department.
- 1269. Indian cane (*beesha travancoriensis*), Botanical Department.
- 1270. Wild cane (*arundo saccharoides*), Botanical Department.
- 1271. Wild cane (*arundo occidentale*), Botanical Department.
- 1272. Rattan cane (*calamus rudentum*), Botanical Department.
- 1273. Ground rattan (*raphis flabelliformis*), Botanical Department.

XXIII.—EXHIBITS FROM THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, JAMAICA.

This collection, from the public elementary schools of Jamaica, where nearly nine-tenths of the children are black or colored, has been obtained by carefully conducted examinations held on a certain day and presided over by responsible persons. Hence the work is not merely of a fancy character but possesses an intrinsic value inasmuch as it faithfully reflects the attainments of the pupils and indicates the character and positions of public elementary education as it now exists in the Island.

1274-1290. Sixteen sets of scholars' work in copybooks, dictation and arithmetic (under prescribed conditions) from the following schools:

Belvedere (1st prize).
 Spanish Town Model School (2nd prize).
 Wesley (3rd prize).
 Friendship (1st prize, copybook work alone).
 Duncans (2nd prize, copybook work alone).
 Duncans (1st prize, dictation alone).
 New Bethlehem (2nd prize, dictation alone).
 New Bethlehem (1st prize, arithmetic alone).
 Retreat (2nd prize, arithmetic alone).

Barry Street.	Yallahs (Baptist).
Kettering.	Moore Town.
Elletson.	Mico.
Port Royal (Wesleyan).	Campbell's Castle.
Mizpah.	

1291-1296. Six sets of maps from pupils of the following schools:

Belvedere (prize).
Spanish Town Model School.
Kettering.

Mico.
Friendship.
New Bethlehem.

1297-1309. Thirteen sets of sewing (under prescribed conditions) by pupils of the following schools:

Dry River (1st prize).
Retirement (2nd prize).
Alligator Pond.
Port Royal (Wesleyan).
Belvedere.
Kettering.
New Hope.

Wesley.
Snowden.
Campbell's Castle.
Yallahs (Baptist).
Mizpah.
Friendship.

1309-1315. Seven sets samples of fancy work by pupils of the following schools:

St. Martins (did not compete for prize).
Mt. Horeb (prize).
Duncans.

Friendship.
Mizpah.
Spanish Town Model School.
Alligator Pond.

1316-1325. Eleven sets of time-table and extracts from log-book of the following schools:

Retreat (1st prize).
Kettering (2nd prize).
Friendship.
Moore Town.
Wesley.
Spanish Town Model School.

Belvedere.
Duncans.
Mt. Ward.
Elletson.
Port Royal (Wesleyan).

1325. Four sets elementary school reports (1882-3).

1329. Twelve sets official documents and forms.

1340. Twelve sets circulars and instructions respecting the exhibits.

1351. Statistical exhibits respecting shilling reading clubs and school reading clubs, established by Assistant Inspector Hicks.

XXIV.—EXHIBITS OF SALT FROM THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA, WEST INDIES.

Frith's & Murphy Turks Island Salt. Made from Clear Sea Water by Solar Evaporation.

1352. Steam-crushed fishery salt.

1353. Coarse salt for packing meats.

1354. Crystallized lump of salt formed around a small branch of a tree.

Durham & Smith, Great Salina Salt Pond, Grand Turk, Turks Islands.

1355. Grand Turk coarse salt.

J. N. Reynolds, Turks and Caicos Islands.

1356. East harbor coarse salt.

1357. East harbor fish salt.

1358. Grand Turk coarse salt.

1359. Grand Turk fish salt.

1360. Salt Cay coarse salt.

1361. Grand Turk table salt.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Tropical Section.

In the Horticultural Hall there are shown from the Botanical Department, Jamaica, collections of ornamental and economic palms, native Jamaica ferns, fibre plants, spice plants, medicinal plants (cinchona), fruit trees, the chief sugar canes of the world, as well as fresh specimens arriving periodically by steamers, of the chief tropical fruits of the Island.

(A.)—Plants.

- 1373. Thirteen ornamental palms in tubs and pots (2 to 10 feet in height), from King's House gardens and grounds.
- 1405. Thirty-three ornamental and economic palms in pots from the Botanical Gardens, Castleton.
- 1430. Twenty-six economic fibre, spice and fruit plants from the Botanical Gardens, Castleton, including nutmeg, kolanut, cacao, clove, bread nut, akee, naseberry, Brazil nut, China grass, henequen, coffee, cardamon, black pepper, vanilla, etc., etc.
- 1455. Thirty-two species of native Jamaica (lowland) ferns from the Botanical Gardens, Castleton, the chief genera represented being nephrodium, adiantum, aspidium, pteris, acrostichum, etc.
- 1486. Fifty-two species of native Jamaica (mountain) ferns from the Government Cinchona Plantation, the chief genera represented being acrostichum, cyathea, nephrodium, notholaena, asplenium, blechnum, pteris, vittaria and adiantum.
- 1537. Seventy-three plants representing the various kinds of cinchona (or quinine-yielding plants) under experimental cultivation by the Government of Jamaica, viz.: Red bark (*cinchona succirubra* var. *sub-pubescentis*), hybrid bark (*cinchona* hybrid or *robusta*), crown or loxa bark (*cinchona officinalis*), yellow bark (*cinchona calisaya*), ledgeriana bark (*cinchona ledgeriana*) and cuprea bark (*remija pedunculata*). Also plants of jalap (*ipomæa purga*) and the tree tomato (*cythomandra betacea*).

(B.)—Fruits.

The following fresh fruits from Jamaica are; or have been, on exhibition on the tables of the Horticultural Hall during the opening of the Exposition:

- 1609. Sweet orange, St. Michael orange, tangerine orange, mandarine orange, citron, seville orange, grape fruit, lime, lemon, forbidden fruit, shaddock, sour sop, sweet sop, cherimoyer, cashew, alligator pear, pomegranate, jimbolin, coco-plum, Jamaica walnut, granadilla, sweet cup, water lemon or pomme d'or, guava, Chinese guava, mango in several varieties, jew plum, jack fruit, bread fruit, kola nut, papaw, tamarind, rose apple, Brazil cherry, naseberry, mamee apple, mamee sapota, martinique banana, Jamaica banana, Chinese banana, fig banana, Cuba (red) banana, plantain, pine apple in varieties such as black pine, sugar-loaf, ripley, providence, Cuban and queen pine, cocoanut, water cocoanut, akee, tree tomato, Liberian coffee, Arabian coffee, vanilla, fruits of the screw pine, ginep, cardamom, etc.

(C.)—Sugar Canes.

1662. Fifty-eight varieties of sugar canes, illustrating the leading sugar canes grown in most sugar producing countries, are shown by the Director of the Botanical Department, Jamaica. Among these canes are the elephant cane (China), the salangore and tibboo canes, (Malay peninsula), the lahaina, Cuban and puaole canes, (Hawaii), Otaheite, red ribbon and violet canes, (Louisiana) and the bourbon, transparent, white transparent and violet canes, West Indies), etc., etc.

(D.)—Other Exhibits of Plants, Fruit, etc.

1662. Two plants, in tubs, of the nutmeg tree (*myristica fragrans*), exhibited by Dr. E. W. Major, Bath.
1664. Fifty small plants of nutmeg (*myristica fragrans*) in bamboo pots, exhibited by Dr. E. W. Major, Bath.
1713. Two negro yams (*dioscoræa alata*), exhibited by M. C. Morgan, Shuttlewood.
1715. Six bunches of bananas from Port Antonio, exhibited by P. A. Moodie.
1721. Assortment of orange, shaddock, pineapple, bananas, etc., shown by various exhibitors.

